EURIZIANO | Conlang | Fandom

conlang.fandom.com/wiki/EURIZIANO

EURIZIANO ***Euriziano***	
Type	Zonal Auxlang - Latin based
Alignment	Nominative- accusative SVO
Head direction	Head initial
Tonal	No
Declensions	No
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	Animate/Masc./Fem.), Neuter (Inanimate)
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**

Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Meta-information	
Progress	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%

Statistics	
Nouns	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Verbs	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Adjectives	0%
Syntax	0%
Words	? of 1500

Creator	Marco de Grandis

Flag

- 1 Introduction and classification
- 2 Alphabet and Phonology
- 3 Grammar
  - 3.1 Nouns
  - 3.2 Verbs
- 4 Lexicon
- 5 Example text

- 6 External link

Introduction and classification

EURIZIANO is an international auxiliary artificial language, invented by the Italian engineer Marco de Grandis in January 2024 with the aim of making a common European language available alongside national languages. It is a language based on Latin (same alphabet, same sounds, same words as Latin), but with a very simplified grammar. Euriziano also uses Esperanto as a complementary basis to Latin in order to obtain, through appropriate changes, all those modern vocabulary words that are not found in the Latin dictionary.

Alphabet and Phonology

The Eurizian alphabet, consisting of 25 signs, is identical to the Latin alphabet, with the sole addition of the J:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S TU V X Y Z (capital letters);

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z (lower case).

The pronunciation of Euriziano corresponds to the classical or 'restituta' pronunciation of Latin, which is completely different from the ecclesiastical pronunciation.

The following shows the pronunciation of each symbol:

A a Similar to a in father (letter spelling: a)

B b Similar to b in blue (letter spelling: be)

C c Always hard as k in sky (letter spelling: ce)

D d Similar to d in door (letter spelling : de)

E e Similar to e in pet (letter spelling: e)

F f Similar to f in fine (letter spelling :fe)

G g Always hard as g in game (letter spelling: ge)

H h Slightly aspirated (lettre spelling: hec)

I i Similar to ee in seek (letter spelling : i)

J j Similar to y in yes (letter spelling je)

K k Similar to k in 'killer'; (letter spelling: kei)

L l Similar to l in lane (letter spelling: le)

M m Similar to m in moon (letter spelling: me)

N n [Similar to n in nose (letter spelling: ne)

O o Similar to o in sort (letter spelling: o)

P p Similar to p in spy Letter spelling: pe)

Q q Similar to q in quick (letter spelling: que)

R r Rolled like Italian or Spanish rana (letter spelling: re)

S s Similar to s in sing (letter spelling: se)

T t Similar to t in stay; (letter spelling: te)

U u Similar to oo in cool (letter spelling: u)

V v Similar to v in preserve (letter spelling: ve)

X x Similar to x in fox (letter spelling: xe)

Y y Like u in French 'utile'. (spelling letter: uje)

Z z like in "mad zebra" (pronounced quickly) (spelling letter : ze)

Only one sound always corresponds to each symbol (a grapheme always corresponds to the same phoneme only). There are no phonic diphthongs and vowels are always pronounced separately just as groups of two consonants are always pronounced separately. The only exceptions are the ph group, which is always read f, and the tch group, which is read c dolce as in Italian cima. The group sc always has a hard sound and the group ti is read as written. The diphthongs ae and oe are pronounced as they are written (ae is read ae and oe is read oe). The letters c and g always have guttural sounds k and gh. The accent always falls on the penultimate syllable. J is a consonant.

Grammar

Nouns

Most Eurizian nouns are derived from the corresponding Latin nouns, while terms developed after Roman times are taken from Esperanto. The Eurizian words are obtained from the corresponding Latin or Esperanto terms by means of precise rules of derivation .As far as gender is concerned, in Euriziano nouns are divided into three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter and, unlike Latin and Esperanto, the following rules apply, which do not allow for any exceptions:

1) All proper or common names referring to male persons or animals are masculine;

2) All proper or common names referring to female persons or animals, flowers and plants are

feminine;

3) All names of inanimate entities and objects (both concrete and abstract) and all those that do not

fall under categories 1 and 2 are neuter.

As far as number is concerned, the noun can be singular or plural.

Unlike Latin, the flexion theory does not apply to the Eurizian noun, and each noun has only two forms: one for the singular and one for the plural. The plural is obtained by simply adding an s to the singular form. As in Latin, the determinative article does not exist in the Eurizian language. The logical function is determined by the position of the noun in the sentence and the prepositions. In fact, the subject always immediately precedes the verb, the object complement always immediately follows the verb and indirect complements are identified by specific prepositions Examples: lupo corresponds to the wolf' (singular, subject or object complement); rosa corresponds to 'the rose' (singular, subject or object complement); lupos corresponds to 'the wolves' (plural, subject or object complement), rosas corresponds to 'the roses' (plural, subject or object complement). In contrast to Latin, in Euriziano there is the indeterminative article une, which is valid for all three genders and precedes the noun: une rosa corresponds to 'a rose' (singular, subject or object complement); une lupo corresponds to 'a wolf' (singular, subject or object complement).

Based on their ending, all nouns in the Eurizian language can be classified into three groups:

- nouns ending in **-a** -> first group;

- nouns ending in -**o** -> second group;

- nouns ending in -**e**-> third group.

Verbs

In Euriziano all verbs in the infinitive mode end in -RE and all belong to a 'single verb conjugation. Verbs are all conjugated in the same way, and there are no irregular verbs (except for the verb to be, which is irregular only in the present indicative). The subject must always be expressed. Each tense has its own characteristic suffix, and for each tense the verbal form is the same for each person. In fact, all verbal forms for all persons end in t.

Lexicon

All the words in the Eurizian language originate from the vocabularies of two languages: Latin and Esperanto. Therefore, if you have the vocabularies of Latin and Esperanto at your disposal, you can derive any word of the Eurizian language simply by keeping the following rules in mind. The rules of derivation are different for nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions. As far as adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are concerned, they are exactly those of the Latin language while pronouns and all adjectives other than qualifying adjectives are derived from Latin. As far as nouns, qualifying adjectives and verbs are concerned, the general principle applies that one always starts with the search for the corresponding Latin word and, if it does not exist (as is the case, for example, with neologisms formed after the Roman era), or if it does exist, but is expressed by the combination of two or more words, one goes on to consider the corresponding Esperanto.

Example text

PRECATIONE AD DEO (ex “Tractato de tolarantia”)

Itaque ego adit non amplius homines sed Te, Deo de omni estajos, de omni mundos, de omni tempores: si id licet quod aliqui debili creaturas, deeranti in immensitate et incomprehensibili ad ceteri universo, audet petere aliquid ad te, quem donavit omnia, ad te de quem decretos sunt immutabili ac aeterni, dignas adspicere cum misericordia errores orinti ex nostri natura. Ita faces ut hoc errores non generat nostri ruina. Tu non davit ad nes corde ut nos odet nes invicem, nec manos ut nos iugulat nes invicem; faces ut nos adiuvat inter nes ad ferendo onere de une laboriosi et fugaci vita. Concedes quod parvi differentias inter vestes quem teget nostri debili corpores, inter omni nostri indignivlinguas, inter omni nostri ridiculi consuetudines, inter omni nostri imperfecti leges, inter omni nostri stolidi opinationes, inter omni nostri fides tam inaequali ad nostri oculos et tam aequali ante Te; postremo ita faces ut omni hoc parvi tenores qui differet atomos appellati “homines” non sunt tantidem signos de odio et de persecutione. Concedes quod illos, quem accendet cereos in pleni die ad celebrando Te, feret illos quem habet satis luce de tui sole. Faces ut illos quem teget sui indumentos cum albi tela ad dicendo quod id est necesse amare te, non detestat illos quem dicet idem re sub amicto ex nigri lana; ut id est idem adorare te in une sermone oriti ex une mortui lingua vel in aliquo magis novi. Ke omni homines posset meminere se essere fratres! Ke ili abhorret tyrannide exerceti in animas sicut ili odet latrocinio, quem rapet violenter fructo de labore et de pacifici opera! Si flagellos de bello sunt inexorabili, non odemus nes, non laniamus nes invicem in tempores de pace, et utemus exigui momento de nostri vita ad benedicendo in mille diversi linguas, a Siamia ad California, tui bonitate, quem donavit hoc momento ad nes.

English traslation

PRAYER TO GOD (from the 'Treatise on Tolerance')

It is therefore no longer to men that I address myself; but to you, God of all beings, of all worlds, of all times: if it is lawful for weak creatures, lost in the immensity and imperceptible to the rest of the universe, to dare to ask something to you, who hast given

all things, to you, whose decrees are both immutable and eternal, deign to look with mercy upon the errors that arise from our nature. Grant that these errors may not bring about our misfortune. You hast not given us a heart to hate one another, nor hands to slit one another's throats; grant that we may help one another to bear the burden of a painful and transient life. Grant that the small differences between the clothes that cover our weak bodies, between all our inadequate tongues, between all our ridiculous customs, between all our imperfect laws, between all our senseless opinions, between all our convictions so unequal in our eyes and so equal before thee, in short, that all these small nuances that distinguish the atoms called 'men' may not be so many signs of hatred and persecution. Let those who light candles in broad daylight to celebrate you endure those who are content with the light of your sun; let those who cover their robes with a white cloth to say that we must love you, not detest those who say the same thing under a cloak of black wool; let it be equal to adore you in a jargon born of a dead language or in a newer one. May all men remember that they are brothers! May they abhor the tyranny exercised over souls, as they hate the brigandage that forcibly snatches away the fruits of labour and peaceful activity! If the scourges of war are inevitable, let us not hate one another, let us not tear one another apart in times of peace, and let us use the brief moment of our existence to bless together in a thousand different languages, from Siam to California, your goodness that has given us this moment.

External link

EURIZIANO Official site: www.euriziano.eu.